

## LIVE STOCK HUSBANDRY

### WOUNDS ON ANIMALS.

#### Methods of Treatment to Prevent Infection by Worms and Flies.

When an animal is wounded it is important to treat the wound in such a way as not to prevent its healing and yet to prevent screw worms and house flies from attacking the open surfaces, laying eggs or carrying infection to the animal.

The department of agriculture in a bulletin on repellents for protecting animals from the attacks of flies quotes the following formulas for application to wounds:

Formula No. 1.—Oil of tar, eight ounces; cottonseed oil to make thirty-two ounces.

Formula No. 2.—Powdered naphthalin, two ounces; hydrous wool fat, four ounces. Mix into an ointment.

Formula No. 3.—Coal tar, twelve ounces; carbon disulphide, four ounces. Mix. Keep in a well stoppered bottle and apply with a brush.

Mixtures Nos. 2 and 3 are said to adhere to moist surfaces, and No. 3 is said, in addition, to form a coating over raw surfaces and protect from the screw worm fly.

The editor at the close of the article in which the above formulas are given adds the following formula: Oil of turpentine, one dram; phenol, one dram; cottonseed oil to make four ounces. Mix and apply freely to wounds.

It is stated that this remedy is highly effective and is used widely in the south. It is said to induce healthy granulation of wounds.

### A FOAL'S FIRST SUMMER.

#### Plenty of Feed Is Necessary For Growth and Development.

The first summer is the time when growth can be put on the colt cheapest and most profitably, writes H. E. McCartney in the Orange Judd Farmer. Plenty of food is necessary for best growth and development. Of all feeds the mother's milk is of greatest importance. It is essential that the dam be cared for in such a way as will cause her to yield the biggest supply of milk possible. Mares suckling foals should be fed liberally of clean, sweet and appetizing foods. It is permissible and usually advisable that the mare be worked. She should, however, be in the hands of the most thoughtful, careful driver and should be handled with good judgment.

After the age of about one month the foal needs food in addition to what it can secure from its mother. Clean, bright oats makes probably the best feed that is available on the farm. A mixture of oats, bran and linseed meal in proportion of 6-3-1 is splendid if one will go to the trouble of preparing or mixing a feed. Ordinarily a colt will



It doesn't cost a great deal nor does it take a great deal of time to raise a few very desirable horses if the farmer makes a decent mare to a good stallion and will continue in the same line of blood without crossing with other kinds. Most farmers would, no doubt, select Percherons to grade up with, for they are more universally used than any of the other draft breeds. The horse pictured is a grade Percheron gelding.

learn to eat the first mouthful from the mother's feed box, but he cannot get enough there. He must have a small box, out of reach of the mare or some place where larger and older stock cannot reach it.

Good pasture is highly important in securing gain and growth. In fact, there is no one thing so necessary aside from the mother's milk. If the mare is worked in the field she and the colt should have the best grass pasture possible at night. Care must be given that pastures are not overstocked and that variety grasses or succession of pastures are provided to avoid the dry grass in summer. The mare relishes grass and her milk flow is stimulated and increased by good pasture. The colt relishes grass, gets needed exercise, and will thrive best where pasture is abundant.

If the mare and colt are running on pasture, supplemental feed will be needed just the same, especially when the grass begins to dry up. A feeding place should be constructed in such a way that young colts can enter and older stock cannot. Grain should be fed liberally in this separate pen.

**Shoeing the Horse.**  
When a horse persistently walks on the outside wall of the foot set the hind shoe back an inch or so on the sole. Shorten the heels of the front shoe and bevel over the toe to give quick, rolling motion. Level the hoof and put on a shoe that has the outside wall thicker than the wing on the other side of the foot.

## DAIRY and CREAMERY

### DEVELOPING MILKERS.

#### Importance of the Dairy Sire in Building Up the Herd.

The dairymen who has made any progress in developing a herd has recognized the importance of the sire in bringing this improvement about, says the Kansas Farmer. There is a great difference in the propensity of different animals.

A man who has had a highly prepotent sire as the head of his herd for a few years is facing a critical situation when it comes to bringing a new bull to the herd. By the time he needs this new sire his herd has been greatly improved, and the purchase of a sire lacking in prepotent power would be a serious setback. It is not always safe to depend entirely upon pedigree, although that and the general appearance of the animal are practically all that can be considered in buying a young, untired animal.

There is no question, however, that we believe in, worth while, and that is to be on the lookout for the new herd bull a year or two before he is really needed and when such an animal is selected, using every precaution possible to get one likely to bring further improvement, bring him to the herd and give him a tryout in a limited way before it becomes necessary to discard the old bull. The man with a small grade herd perhaps could not afford to do this, but the man with a herd of considerable size or the one having a pure bred herd can most advantageously go to the extra expense of securing a young bull and placing it in reserve for a tryout.

### AVOIDING ALFALFA BLOAT.

#### Cows Should Not Be Turned on Pasture When They Are Hungry.

Stock that has not been used to feeding on alfalfa or clover should not be turned on such a pasture for an all day browse at the outset, writes a correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman. The process of placing the animals on this kind of pasture must be gradual. An hour or so a day at first, noting the effect, and increasing the time as the animals become accustomed to the feed is the correct schedule to be carried out in order to avoid bloat.

Animals should never be turned into an alfalfa pasture when they are extremely hungry. They should be fed some dry roughage before being turned out.

Very few cases of bloat will occur if the foregoing methods of pasturing alfalfa are practiced judiciously. Occasionally, however, one may be expected. The following method of treating a bloated cow usually proves effective: In mild cases frequently all



Red Polled cattle come from England and are a dual purpose breed. Their standard call for such an animal, and the breeders who have given this breed a thorough trial find they uphold these qualities. The adherents of Red Polled do not claim the cows will equal or surpass in dairy production the special dairy breeds nor surpass the beef breeds in beef production. But they do claim that they will produce a substantial profit to farmers. The bull shown is a Red Polled.

that it is necessary to do is to put a wooden gag into the mouth of the cow, passing a rope up and around the horns to hold the gag in place. The cow may soon begin to belch if kept moving, and relief will follow. If the case appears to be serious one of the following treatments may be given:

One tablespoonful of crocin in a pint of raw linseed oil. Another good remedy is one ounce of turpentine, which should also be given in a pint of raw linseed oil. And still another (these have been recommended by members of the agricultural experiment station of the University of California) is one ounce of ammonium carbonate dissolved in a pint of warm water.

Should all of these treatments fail or the case appear to be immediately dangerous nearly every farmer and stockman knows what may be done—namely, tap the paunch. This is properly done with a trocar and cannula, but when these are not at hand it may be done with a knife. The tapping should be done in the V shaped hollow between the backbone, the hip and the last rib and always on the left side.

**The Milk Pail.**  
If possible one should use a covered bucket for milking. The milk should be removed from the stable at once and strained or separated. All the cream, skim milk or whole milk should be cooled immediately.

## POULTRY GOSSIP.

A bad habit may be taught dogs or cats by throwing the head of a freshly killed fowl to them.

Capital, pluck, enterprise, perseverance and patience are qualifications that make successful poultrymen.

Don't take it for granted that because the hens are out around the farm they can get all the grit they need.

It is a good idea to keep an old broom handy and clean out the coops often; then the chicks will thrive better.

Hens are not so apt to hide their nests in weeds and under buildings when plenty of clean, vermin free nests are provided in houses.

## GUINEA HENS ARE GOOD EGG PRODUCERS

There is little doubt about guineas being good layers, but they very frequently hide their nests, and many of the eggs are lost or eaten by animals, writes a correspondent of Farm Progress. The guinea seems to be a little nearer the wild fowl than any other of our domesticated birds. Disturb them ever so little and they are very likely to change their nests.

It is hard to say just how many eggs a guinea will lay during the laying season.



Taking into consideration the little trouble and cost of raising guineas are a most profitable fowl. They hunt for food in the woods and fields and do not come home to get feed as long as they forage elsewhere. Each farm should have at least a few guineas. Large ranges should be given, as the fowls will not thrive when cooped up. The picture shows a guinea hen on her nest.

son. I have seen the figure placed as low as 50 and as high as 120. Personally I think 100 eggs during the season is about the number. Considering that the guinea has never been bred with egg production primarily in mind, this is an excellent showing for any fowl.

They like to run two and two, male and female, and in raising them are careful not to have more than twice as many hens as males. They like to pair off and will do better that way than in a more polygamous state. A male will mate with two females, but these birds are instinctively monogamous.

I am certain that the few poor hatches I have had were caused by placing too many females with one male. As a rule, the eggs hatch out remarkably well, but this is one factor that must be kept in the mind of the guinea grower. You can't override the natural laws of breeding with any animal or fowl and expect to profit by it.

While guineas are very small it is necessary to give them about the same care that would be given young turkeys. The first week they will need some such food as bread and milk, curds, boiled eggs, chopped fine with breadcrumbs. They must have a little sand mixed with their feed, and there must be a little green stuff placed in the ration.

As soon as they get big enough to follow the hen about they will take care of the green part of the feeding. Where they are allowed to run over the fields or in a wood lot or pasture they will pick up plenty of bugs, worms and beetles, and this will serve them very well for the needed animal part of the food.

It is best to feed them at least every evening when they are setting plenty on the range. Feeding at night will always bring them back to the roost, and this is one thing that should be taught them.

### Insects on Geese and Ducks.

Some folks think that geese and ducks have no lice because they immerse in water. This is a mistaken notion, says the Farm Journal. Crow authorities tell us that five kinds of lice attack geese, and ducks have two kinds of lice of their own, and two kinds of lice are common to both ducks and geese. Perhaps all folks do not know that different kinds of fowls have their own particular insect pests.

**Fowls Need Attention.**  
The thing of the very most importance in poultry raising is cleanliness. It is often lacking, but never without bad consequences. Dirty houses, dirty roosts, dirty droppings will each and all bring on sickness and waste. If you cannot attend to birds properly do not attempt to raise them, for they demand good care in every detail.

## FEMININE TOPICS.

### Love of Beauty a Virtue Which Should Be Cultivated.

#### DON'T BE OWNED BY THINGS.

To Be Wholly in the Grip of Your Possessions Is to Be a Slave of the Very Worst Sort—Also Beware of Making Property of People.

There is a quaint story somewhere in the letters of Dickens about two old ladies in Switzerland. Their house stood high, and as they grew older they found the mountain air trying. Why not move down to the valley? The question produced a superior smile. So easy to talk of such a tremendous change! Move down to the valley, indeed? Why, what would become of the library? They could not bear to abandon the library—to leave it uncared for or to subject it to the perils of removal. So they stayed up in the trying mountain air. And Dickens, having seen the great library, prophesied that when the poor old ladies were gone, some girl would carry off all the books in her basket.

Every one knows persons just like these old women—persons who are owned by their property instead of owning it. In a pleasant little story we are given a clever study of another phase of this complex little problem of the relation of a woman to her possessions. Edna, a great dealer, has come to some fame and considerable fortune partly because she had a genuine love of beautiful things. She can hardly bear to sell her most precious acquisitions, though selling is her trade.

Now nobody would deny that this affection for beauty, wherever it may be found, is in its way a virtue. In general and the abstract a man or a woman is likely to be the better for being fond of good design and cunning craftsmanship.

This does not lead you to the hopelessly irrational conclusion that "collecting" of all sorts is a moral pursuit. People may, and in fact they do, collect almost any object in nature or civilization. The small urdun who amasses cherry stones and buttons has his exact parallels among the grown-ups.

As far as such uninteresting collections are concerned it is plain that devotion to them has at best no good influence on the collector. His efforts after more cherry stones are rather likely to conduct him into branches of the tenth and other commandments than to more elevated paths. There is no exalting effect from the contemplation of piles of cherry stones or even a treasury of buttons; but, after all, such collections of the useless are still the exception and not the rule. The collecting impulse is generally exercised upon things which have some beauty or grace or intellectual interest, and it is more plausible to remark that people who care for such things are in general better worth liking than those who do not.

But while "collecting" undoubtedly has its good effects it also has some bad ones. For instance, the man or woman who begins collecting usually ends by caring more for his "sticks and stones"—that is, his beautiful possessions—above everything else in the world. He sometimes puts even his wife and children second to his art objects. He is, in fact, owned by his property rather than owning it.

This is obviously a vice not confined to collectors. A person may not care a cent for any beautiful thing on earth, and yet be wholly in the grip of his property. Then we call him a miser. If we are to make comparisons the collector certainly has the advantage. It is a more graceful state to live for your china or your Chippendale than to live for your bank account. But there is another way in which the passion for ownership damages many collectors. They want to make property of people as well as things, to treat their wives and daughters or husbands and sons like the other objects of art in their collection.

Again, it is a spirit not confined to the collector. Most of us, unless we are marvelously easy going, have some share of it. We do like to have other people at our disposal, to lay down the law for them and arrange their future, to say to one as and he goeth, to another come and be cometh, to a third do this and she doeth it. Cynics have even been known to hint at the horrid heresy that parental love of children is inspired and stimulated by this proprietary interest, and does not survive the age at which children insist upon being emancipated. In which theory there is, as usual with cynicism, just enough truth to deceive.

### Cauliflower Pickle.

Take a firm white cauliflower and soak it head down in a strong solution of salt and water for one hour; then take off the leaves and break up into small flowerettes. Pour boiling water over these, let them stand for eight minutes, drain and sprinkle liberally with salt.

Spread the flowerettes out on a sieve to dry. When thoroughly dry fill into pickle jars and pour over them hot vinegar that has been boiled with two ounces of peppercorns, one ounce of ginger root, half an ounce of mace and a saltspoonful of cayenne pepper. Allow the pickle to stand for twenty-four hours in the hot vinegar, then drain it off, rebaste to the boiling point and pour again over the cauliflower. Cover the jars closely, filling them to overflowing, and seal while hot. Put away for ten days before using.

## Ruben's Old Dad

What Bored Him All to Squash

By M. QUAD

Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate

I got out at a small railroad station in Tennessee, to find a crowd in front of a saloon, and as I began inquiring the cause of the excitement a young man of twenty turned and replied: "Stranger, I can tell you all about it. Do you want to see the corpse?"

"Is some one dead?"

"Dead as a coon track, and it's my own dad at that."

"Been a row here?"

"Not a bit of it. Dad just made a fool of himself. He's in the waitin' for a cart to take himself home to be laid out and buried."

"Never seed nuthin' to ekal it in all my bo'n days," said a man in the crowd.

"It was right yere or I wouldn't hev seedered to it nobow," added a second.

"It was jest this way, stranger," continued the son as he picked a silver off a pine box and began to whittle at it with a spring lock jackknife: "Dad and me comes down yere this mornin' to buy a mawl. Dad was powerful frisky all the way down, and he sez to me, sez he:

"'Dad, you're top of the heap round yere, and nobody kin deny it, but don't you go and meet up with no fight in town. We're arter a mawl, we be, and we don't want no fustion nor nuthin'."

"And with that dad jumps for feet high, and cracks his heels together, and whoops out that he's a bar traps, plizen, powder and catamount all boiled down into one, and that he's dangerous if anybody goes to pick up his hind foot."

"Yas, and I hears him holler when he's a mile away," said one of the crowd.

"Of co'se you did," replied Ruben; "of co'se. Dad was powerful on hollerin'. He'd holler a bar out'n a tree half a mile away. When he got down yere that was a feller from Memphis with a patent liflin' masheen a-standin' right yere. That's the pieces of it agin this fence, while the feller his self is ten miles away and still runnin'."

"But 'twasn't his fault," protested a man on muleback.

"I ain't sayin' as 'twas," placidly answered Ruben. "I'm sayin' as dad got mixed up and made a fool of hisself. No sooner had he set eyes on the masheen than he cracks his heels together and crows like a rooster and sez to me, sez he:

"'Ruben, I kin pull the bull state of Tennessee right up by the roots if I kin git a brace for my feet.'"

"Yas, I heard him say them remarks," put in one of the crowd.

"Of co'se he said 'em," continued Ruben; "of co'se. He spit on his hands, grabbed them 'ere handles and when he straightened up I jest felt the ground tremblin' all around."

"So'd I!" called seven or eight voices in chorus.

"Dad had one side of the hull country stirred up two foot high when there was a rip and a smash, then handles tore out, the masheen flew to pieces and the sixth saw flew with a clug which made us dizzy."

"Then your father had broken a blood vessel or something of the sort?" I queried.

"Sheerly, stranger, sheerly. Dad wasn't no man to stop at one blood vessel. He jest busted hisself all to pieces and was a goner afore we could reach him. I might say he sort of run together and caked. He was six foot high when he grabbed them 'ere handles, and now you can't make him over four foot eight as he lays in that on a board. Jest pulled his knees up and his shoulders down, and I reckon his pants would hold his gal-luses up if there was any buttons on 'em. The man who owned the masheen wasn't to blame of co'se he wasn't—but when he seed the calamity he started for Knoxville on the jump, and he was jumpin' when he turned the co'ner of the hill up that way. Dad in yere, stranger. Come and take a look. Mighty good man he was."

"And you are waiting to take the body home?" I queried as a wagon drove up to the shed.

"That's it, stranger."

"It will be a sad sight for your mother or to see the body come home."

"Tolerbly sad, tolerbly sad," replied the young man, "though she's been expectin' it for the last ten years. I know about what she'll say. As the wagon drives up and she sees me she'll stand in the door and call out:

"'Has it happened this time, Rub?'"

"Yep, maw."

"Smashed up or dead?"

"Dead as a dead rabbit!"

"Tackle an elephant, did he?"

"Wur'n't that, maw?"

"A hull circus?"

"And wasn't that, He tried to lift the hull alth on one of them masheens."

"Shoo! Shoo! And it busted him?"

"'All to smash'."

"Doctor look at him?"

"Two of 'em, and both agreed that his prancey ways was over."

"Waal, I knowed they'd be if he kept whoopin' it up, an' mebbe he's better off. At least we'll allow that he is, and you cum in and cut some wood and feed the hawg and we'll git an early start to bury him in the mawnin'."

"You Can Enjoy Life Eat what you want and not be troubled with indigestion if you will take a **Renall Dyspepsia Tablet** before and after each meal. Sold only by us—25c a box.

R. E. McRoberts

## COY

Sanders Bros. bought from George Burton a colt for \$100.

Mr. Jim Sanders is quite ill at this writing with malaria fever.

The farmers were proud to see the pretty days last week on the tobacco.

Mrs. Porter Wearen and children visited Mrs. Neil Layton Saturday night and Sunday.

Mrs. Nancy Moberley spent a few days last week with her daughter Mrs. Johnson Speaks.

Mrs. Eliza McMillan has returned home after a pleasant visit to Mrs. Mose Ray near Gunns Chapel.

Miss Peachie Mae Sanders was the guest of her cousin Miss Hester Dean of Nicholasville the past week.

Save money by buying your coal from us this month. Get our prices on Northern and Home grown seed rye.

Hudson, Hughes & Farnau.

Mrs. Mary A. Sanders received quite a surprised last Thursday morning when a number of friends and relatives gathered with her and celebrated her 61st birthday. A bountiful dinner was served and she received a number of nice presents.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

## Citizens National Bank

(No. 25886)

OF LANCASTER, KY. AT THE

Close of Business Sept 2, 1915.

### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$10,720.00	\$10,720.00
Overdrafts, secured	1	Unsecured
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure deposits (per value)	\$100.00	\$100.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank \$100.00	100.00	
Less amount	2,500.00	
Unpaid	2,500.00	
U. S. National Bank	2,000.00	2,000.00
(If non-assessable)	2,000.00	
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank	2,000.00	
Net amount due from Approved Reserve Agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis	1,250.00	
Net amount due from approved reserve in other cities	\$1,000.00	
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in above)	614.40	
Outside checks and other cash items	32.25	
Fractional currency, notes, and coins	250.24	
Notes of other National Banks	1,280.00	
Lawful money reserve in bank	1,280.00	
Total cash and cash items	\$10,000.00	
Legal tender notes	2,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury (not more than 5 per cent of circulation)	2,000.00	
Total	\$12,280.00	

### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Surplus fund	40,000.00	50,000.00
Undivided profits	8,000.00	
Reserve for Taxes	312.25	
Total	\$58,312.25	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	\$1,048.97	7,291.90
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure deposits (per value)	100.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption	100.00	40,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	100.00	100.00
Other than included in above	100.00	100.00
Individual deposits subject to check	100.00	100.00
Certificates of deposit	100.00	100.00
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed	100.00	100.00
Total	\$58,312.25	

### STATE OF KENTUCKY, COUNTY OF HARRARD.

I, W. F. Champ, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above state of affairs is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. F. Champ, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of Sept. 1915.

S. C. Deary, Notary Public.

My Commission Expires January 21, 1916.

CORRECT—Attest:

R. F. HENSON, J. J. Walker, Directors.

LEWIS L. WALKER, Cashier.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

## NATIONAL BANK

(No. 14100)